

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months	\$12
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# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE RATE.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1864.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

VOL. I—No. 57.

We find in the Columbia *Guardian* a synopsis of a speech recently delivered in Macon, Georgia, by Col. L. Q. Lamar. He was a member of the old United States Congress from Mississippi, though reared a Georgian; he commanded a regiment in the Confederate army, until the retreat of General Johnston from the Peninsula; resigned in consequence of being stricken with paralysis, and about twelve months ago was sent officially to Europe, whence he returned via *Shipwreck* off the North Carolina coast, about a month since. His speech was exceedingly interesting, cheering, hopeful and with quite eloquent.

On foreign affairs Col. L. spoke *ex cathedra*. England, as a people, is almost unanimously Southern in her partialities. Our cause was popular—the Yankee cause detested. This was shown in many material ways. A Confederate loan had been affected in England for over fifteen millions of pounds (\$75,000,000), whereas the attempt to negotiate a Yankee loan had signally failed. Some of the wealthiest men in London and ablest statesmen in England, had subscribed liberally to the Stonewall Jackson Monument fund. Several thousand pounds sterling had been collected by popular subscription to alleviate the sufferings of Confederate soldiers, sick or wounded, or incarcerated as prisoners of war at the North.

The English nation, speaking through its Parliament, have not, and probably will not, recognize the South, though a large majority of the members of Parliament are sympathetic with our cause. The wings and conservatives are the two leading and equally balanced powers of England, differing on all questions of national policy, though each speaks out openly in its advocacy of Southern independence. Each of these parties, when in power, may easily be ousted by differing with the “Liberals,” or “Cobden” or radical party, who, though small and powerless of itself, holds the balance of power, and is violently opposed to the success of the South. Any event producing a coalescing between the wings and conservatives (now *not probable*, though at any time possible,) on the American question would result in recognition of the South.

Russia had spoken unreservedly against us, because we were rebelling against authority. With her, “right and wrong,” in opposition to the galling yoke of tyranny, was treason.

Germany was favorable to our enemies because the German States had been flooded with Yankee emissaries, who ostensibly were encouraging the emigration of German laborers to America to supply the loss of labor in the great lesson of States Rights. He believed President Davis to be a man of the purest States Rights principles. He knew his will, and pronounced him incapable of entertaining those ultra aspirations and grasps after power which his enemies were wont to attribute to him. Of all men of his acquaintance, Jefferson Davis was least prone, because most opposed to the exercise of arbitrary power. He firmly believed that the President had but one feeling in this contest, or in any case connected with it, and that was the earnest and ardent hope of the true patriot for the success of the South.

In conclusion, Col. L. appealed to brokers and gamblers, and asked those who complain of the bitterness of their troubles, the grievousness of their sorrows, and the awfulness of their afflictions, whether they bow the neck to Lucifer’s yoke, march again under his banner, assume his character and the character of his people, whose very name, Yankee, is suggestive of stealth, treachery and perfidy, if by so doing they could bring back into our midst all of our martyred dead and restore us to the dominion of Abu Lincoln and his scamps? He answered them with an universal *never, never, never!*

Russia spoke most hopefully of Archduke Maximilian. The Archduke is the most popular man in all Europe. He has ever been so, as was shown in the revolution of 1848, in Italy, when Maximilian was the Governor-General of Milan. Upon the eve of the revolution he was secretly advised not to attend the theatre, left his palace early in the evening, walked through the streets of Milan alone, and when he reached the theatre and entered his box, was greeted with universal and continued applause by those very persons, who, the next day, caused the revolution. The Archduke is young, lovely and accomplished, speaking fluently German, Italian, French, Spanish and English. She is the daughter of Leopold, of Belgium, which little kingdom, though not the first, will by no means be the last to recognize Southern independence—the last effect upon our enemies, or this contest, or upon ourselves, the assumption of the throne of Mexico by Maximilian will have, remains to be developed by the future. Col. L. believes a Southwestern Empire will be a true and valuable ally to the Southern Confederacy, a position which could never have been taken by Republicano Mexico.

Col. L. spoke of the wonderful strides towards complete nationalization the Confederacy had made in the past twelve months. We could not perceive, because we were passing unconsciously through the process; but to him, who had been absent, it was apparent on every hand. We spoke as a people—we acted as a nation—and, besides, distinguishing ourselves on so many battle-fields, we were completing our nationality by developing our resources, living upon and within ourselves, and after peace our greatest trial will be to maintain ourselves in that exalted position among the nations of the world which our many virtues had secured for us.

He had often been asked if he did not think republican governments were a failure?—Would not the English government, a limited monarchy, be better for the Southern Confederacy? To all such interrogations he thought he could safely say—No. “Twere easier to transfer the English people to America than the English government to the Southern Confederacy. The English government was a structure whose building had occupied centuries. It was rooted and grounded in the very soil of the nation. Her Nobility, her Lords, her Princeniture, and many other English customs were peculiarly English, and constituted England a federative league of independent Estates, while ours is simply a Confederation of independent States. No Nobility, no Lords, no Princeniture—each

State free and independent of itself, holding reserved rights, but delegating certain powers to the Confederacy. A warm-hearted, truly noble, generous and patriotic people, such as Southerners are, could be governed only by a republican form of government.

Col. L. asserted that our outside condition was favorable, and it was only expected of us to keep the peace of the land among ourselves, which many persons seemed determined not to keep. He regretted that the Governor of the noble State of Georgia, had recently contributed more than one man’s share towards thwarting the ultimate aim of our Confederacy and the powers that be. The Governor had reflected grievously upon the recent Congress, and had asserted that their suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* was unconstitutional, as it was a power only implied at best. Col. L. denied the entire ground, and asserted that this was a power expressed in the Constitution as belonging to Congress, but only expressed in negative terms, as were many or most of the expressly delegated powers of the Constitution. So also were most of the truths of Scripture, such as “except a man be born again, he shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven,” &c. He argued from Governor Brown’s message that, if the suspension of the *habeas corpus* was unconstitutional, the Governor himself recommends the passage by the Legislature of an unconstitutional measure whom he recommends the delegation by the Legislature of power to the Governor, and county or State officers, under the authority of the Governor, to impress provisions for soldiers’ families. For the very clause that holds sacred man’s person by means of the writ of *habeas corpus*, also says his effects, his property, and, therefore, his provisions, shall not be seized, except by process of law. The passage of an Impeachment Act is a violation of this clause, and, therefore, an unconstitutional measure. If Congress has power to pass such an Act and make it effective an constitutional, it has the same power over the writ of *habeas corpus*, because they are both expressly delegated alike in the Constitution.

Colonel L. was particularly severe upon many colonels and field-officers who were continually throwing stumbling blocks in the way of our Government, who were no statesmen, and who, though professedly States Rights men, knew nothing of the fundamental principles of States Rights. He had studied, as a life-time lesson, the subject of States Rights, and if the great front and leader of that school, John C. Calhoun, (from whose work he read some passages to substantiate his position) could be rased from the dead, he would stand aghast at the many misconceptions of the demagogues and politicians who attempted to instruct others in the great lesson of States Rights. He believed President Davis to be a man of the purest States Rights principles. He knew his will, and pronounced him incapable of entertaining those ultra aspirations and grasps after power which his enemies were wont to attribute to him. Of all men of his acquaintance, Jefferson Davis was least prone, because most opposed to the exercise of arbitrary power.—He firmly believed that the President had but one feeling in this contest, or in any case connected with it, and that was the earnest and ardent hope of the true patriot for the success of the South.

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Notice—Application will be made to the General Assembly at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. W. H. HAWKINS, Pres’t. mb 31-56-2w.

NOTICE  
OFFICE H. & G. R. R. CO.,  
Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Shareholders will not give in or pay tax on the stock.

N. A. RAMSEY,  
Capt. Co. D, 61st N. C. T.  
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.  
mb 24-51f

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THE tax

# The Confederate.

B. K. MCRAE,  
A. M. GORMAN, Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

FRIDAY, April 1, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore.

The Habeas Corpus--A Very Great Error.

Gov. Brown, in his late message, says:—"I am not aware of an instance in which the British King has suspended or attempted to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, since the Bill of Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689. To attempt this in 1864, would cost the present reigning Queen no less price than her crown."

This is a most unpardonable ignorance of history in the Governor of a Confederate State, and shows how little attention Gov. Brown paid to this important subject before he undertook his crusade of agitation.

We understand that others have caught up this refrain of Gov. Brown, and that Mr. Holden, in the Standard, has stated freely much the same thing.

The Columbus Enquirer refers to "one of its exchanges" as having said that it was "suspended as to Ireland in 1848." We presume that this reference is to ourselves, as we published some time since a statement to that effect.

For the benefit of Gov. Brown, and others like him, who are wont to harp upon the sacredness of the habeas corpus in England, and to commit like egregious mistakes and follies in matters of plain history, we propose to furnish a resume, to-day, of English legislation on this subject, to some extent:

In 1794, on the 12th of May, the king notified Parliament of "certain seditious practices," and asked a suspension of the habeas corpus throughout the realm. The question was thoroughly debated. Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Burke, and the leading men of England, with few exceptions, supporting the bill, which was presented by Pitt. The bill passed by very large majorities, and was for some time continued. In that debate it transpired that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus had been nine times suspended--among other times in 1715, '22, '45, and '77.

It was again suspended in Ireland in 1800, and again in 1802.

In 1803, on which occasion Sheridan and Fox, who had both opposed it in 1794, supported the bill. In 1804, 1805, from 1807 to 1810, again in 1814, and again in 1822, until 1824. In 1817, it was suspended in England proper. In 1848, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the 12th year of her reign, Lord John Russell, then her Prime Minister, introduced a bill for the suspension of this privilege, as to Ireland, into the House of Commons, on the 22d of July, and it was debated until the 24th, on which day it passed the House of Commons--only eight members voting in the negative.

On the same day it was sent to the House of Lords, and on that day passed that House unanimously. And on the 25th of July, it received the royal assent of Queen Victoria, who not only did not lose her crown, but was enabled thereby to arrest a very dangerous conspiracy then fomenting in Ireland; and by the seizure of Messrs. Meagher and others, to prevent bloodshed, and civil war.

At one time or another the very best men of England, her chiefest statesmen--Lords and Commons--in later years, such as Lord Campbell, Ellenborough, Brougham, Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Derby--and in the Commons, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Palmerston, Disraeli, and many others whom we might enumerate, of all political parties, of liberal views and sound statesmanship, have voted for the suspension of this privilege, as a wise, sound, necessary policy of government; and on occasions not comparing in magnitude and importance with that now existing in the Confederate States.

In the present instance, we avow as our belief that, so far as North Carolina was concerned, this suspension was necessary, and has been productive of great good. It has hindered a most dangerous and mischievous agitation; and to none has it been more merciful or beneficial than to the agitators, who were fast verging towards an abyss from which there would have been no reclamation. We say this in no spirit of denunciation, for we are heartily glad that a barrier has been interposed to prevent a state of things that humanity would have shuddered at. If any one doubts this, let him read the articles of the Standard and Progress, to which we have referred--and along with them the proceedings of meetings in this State, which had just commenced.

Now, that agitation is settled; its leaders have been saved from an immense peril, the State and Confederacy have been saved from great danger, and not a citizen has been improperly hindered in his business, or hurt in his property or person.

We command to Gov. Brown to study the Parliamentary History of England from which we derived our information. There are many things in this world that are not dreamed of in his philosophy.

We are authorized to announce the appointment of Hon. THOMAS BRAGG, as Commissioner of the Confederate States, for the State of North Carolina.

## Another Enviable Compliment to Gov. Vance--The Yankee, Joy, Definitely Against Him.

We append the following article from a late number of the Newbern Times, which a friend has kindly placed in our hands. The harsh invective against Gov. Vance to be found therein, is a testimonial to the Governor's patriotism. Let the people of North Carolina read carefully how that, this contemptible Yankee, now instated with his fellows in the homes of our people, emits his venom upon the Governor of the State, and with another breath blows horrid praises on Mr. Holden.

Will loyal men in North Carolina be content to stand side by side with Joy, the Yankee, in this crusade against Gov. Vance? Will any other press in North Carolina come out as distinctly for Mr. Holden, as Joy, the Yankee, does? We shall see.

By the way, this associate of Foster, Burnside, and the other plunderers, has more w<sup>o</sup> is about "John," but to the credit of the Progress be it said, there is no article in the present number quoted with approbation by the Yankee. Indeed, the Progress may still be considered as in the "land where hope centers"--for Joy, the Yankee, calls "John" a "rascal," and although it is done in rather an affectionate way, still we do not yet despair. A few days will solve or dissolve the association:

DESPERATION OF THE REBEL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.--We have not been among those who had any confidence or based any reliance on the alleged Union proclivities of the present rebel governor, Vance, of North Carolina.

There are many good men, however, who have heretofore been led to believe that this political trickster would yet prove instrumental in bringing this State back into the Union. All

these anticipations with regard to this individual have been recently dashed to the ground.

If he's completely thrown off the mark and is now engaged in making stump speeches, at different points in the interior of the State, full

of venom against the National Union, and seeming with vindictive bitterness against the people of the Chief Magistrate of the Confederacy.

Lord Campbell understands the surroundings of President Davis; sees well the emirassments and troubles of his responsible station; and out of the depth and magnitude of a noble sympathy, calls upon his countrymen to do honor to themselves by upholding the "brave and able mind of our President in the lofty and hard enterprise" which now engages his labors.

Besides being a valuable tribute to President Davis, this emanation from Lord Campbell carries a word of counsel and instruction to the press and to the people of this country. Let us not be behind this distinguished example. If every loyal mind will recognize the difficulties of the government, make allowances for honest differences of opinion, acquit errors of judgment, and faithfully uphold the endeavors made for the great end, there can be no doubt of a glorious result. Everything harbinger success.

## Mr. Holden's Opinion of a "Holdenite."

In 1859, Mr. J. M. Leach, now candidate for Congress, was running for the United States Congress in the 6th District, against A. M. Scales, now Gen. Scales. In that canvass Mr. Holden said:

"Mr. Scales is maintaining himself with marked ability before the people, and his speeches are producing a fine impression. He is said to be an overmatch for Gen. Leach in every respect, except unscrupulousness and demagogism. The General, it is said, does excel in these two respects. He is winning his laurels fairly, and is entitled to wear them as a demagogue of the first water. But he has gone before the wrong people with his trickery and misrepresentations."--Raleigh Standard, June 1st, 1859.

Again: A correspondent from Jonesville, wrote to Mr. Holden that Mr. Leach was using an electioneering pamphlet, as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holden said: "We agree with our correspondent, that a candidate who would thus impose on honest and confiding people, is not worthy of a seat in Congress."--Raleigh Standard, June 22nd, 1859.

Once more: "Who are they asked to exchange Mr. Scales for? For Gen. Leach--a political trickster, a demagogue, a Know-nothing, a man who was absent from his post four hundred and fifty times when the yeas and nays were called; and who, if elected to Congress, would be much more apt to affiliate with the black Republicans than with men of his own section."

This will do for the present--dark enough picture, any one would suppose. Demagogue, trickster, misrepresenter, deceiver, dodger, imposter, know-nothing, and black Republican! This is the portrait of Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, drawn by that master artist, Mr. Holden, in "first water colors;" and to this Mr. Leach has added two "new wrinkles"--the disavowal of his country, and a Mr. "Holdenite." The sketch is complete.

See Major Peirce's advertisement for horses and mules. The government needs these animals, and prefers purchasing them. It must have them; and if persons will not sell, the Quartermaster will be compelled, most reluctantly to impress them. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## Thirty-Eighth Regiment, N. C. Militia.

For public information, we give the following notice. By order of Col. Ivey, companies are expected to report themselves at the Court House, in this city, in the following order, as heretofore notified by Adjutant John G. Williams:

On Friday, April 1st--Company A, Capt. Wm. H. Dodd; Co. B, Lieut. D. C. Maury; Co. D, Capt. J. C. S. Lumden; Co. E, Capt. Wm. T. Womble.

On Saturday, April 2d--Company C, Capt. S. Walter Scott; Co. I, Capt. John M. Brewster; Co. F, Lieut. J. W. Traywick.

On Monday, April 4th--Company K, Capt. A. R. Horton; Co. L, Capt. R. S. Perry; Co. M, Capt. J. Robt. Jeffreys.

On Tuesday, April 5th--Company G, Capt. Joseph Blake; Co. H, Capt. W. D. Cauder; Co. N, Capt. Rand.

discomfited. Reynolds quickly advances his skirmishers, who, firing upon the routed forces, causes him to withdraw his speedy exertions to get away. Now they resort again to artillery, and at long range keep up a terrific shelling of the lines. Again, their infantry comes largely reinforced, and again he drives them back steadily inch by inch until, reaching an open field, they could stand it no longer, and ran every way in the most dire disorder. At ten in the night they sneak off altogether, and at day in the morning nothing is seen of them. The conduct of these gallant troops and their heroic and skillful brigadier is on the tongue of all here; and the army is as resonant with his praise as were the mountains of his mother Virginia after the battle of Gauley Bridge."

## ARMY NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH--A gentleman arrived at Mobile from Mandeville, bringing some cheering news of army affairs in Louisiana. The Tribune learns from him that all the Yankee troops had left Madisonville and gone back to New Orleans, drawn thither, it is supposed, by necessities on that side of the lake.

A battle had taken place at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish in which the enemy were badly whipped. Our forces were led by General Dick Taylor; those of the enemy by General Franklin. What the extent of the loss was not known, but it is reported that hundreds--one report says thousands--of the enemy's wounded were arriving at New Orleans.

The gentleman who brought this news read the Picayune, of the 11th instant, in which the loss of a battle at Franklin was acknowledged.

Our readers recall that we had rumors a few days ago of a battle in the Teche county, in which it was reported that Gen. Taylor had beaten the enemy very severely. This may be a confirmation of that rumor.

Passengers by the Mississippi train last evening, report that Gen. Polk has received

despatched from the Trans-Mississippi department, stating that Gen. Dick Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country, and achieved a decided victory; capturing one thousand prisoners. This report may be taken as reliable.

STEAK MATTERS--262D DAY.--The enemy have remained very quiet since our last report, firing only two shots at Fort Sumter, both of which struck. The working parts of the Yankees are still busy repairing damages and building additional protections to their batteries. The fleet, in numbers and position, remain about the same. --Charleston Mercury, 28th.

FROM FLORIDA.--On Sunday night a number of men--supposed to be Yankees or deserters--advanced on the trestle work at Cedar Keys, where our pickets were stationed. After exchanging a few shots, our pickets fell back and report, and the enemy re-treated.

The commanding General has issued an order for one negro of every four in East Florida.

He talks in real Jeff Davis style about "subjugation," employs all the arts and misrepresentations of the meanest demagogue to rouse the lowest passions of his hearers. He admits that he was originally opposed to secession, and considered it totally unnecessary and even a crime to desert the national government, but having taken the fatal leap, he now argues in favor of plunging still deeper in the whirlpool of ruin and disaster, and dragging his friends and neighbors down with him.

The dishonest and desperate expedients he resorts to in order to pursue North Carolinians to follow the Davis banner, he has so recklessly thrown to the breeze, are contemptible and disgraceful in the extreme. It would really seem that the Rebel Governor has either been frightened into his present desperate position, or that he has suffered himself to be allured into the full embrace of treason by some promise of future political promotion.

At any rate he has now made his election so that no one can misapprehend him for the future. Let North Carolinians be prepared to meet the efforts of this corrupt demagogue, just as they would oppose the designs of any other black-hearted traitor."

## The Battle of Stoneside Mountain.

"Observer," the army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, from Gen. Johnston's army, under date of March 21st, pays the following tribute to the gallantry of the North Carolinians and Virginians in that battle, which was well contested on both sides, as his account will show:

"The advance of Thomas upon this point, under the erroneous impression that General Johnson's force had been greatly depleted to reinforce Polk, afforded opportunity for the exhibition of heroic resistance to his impulsive onset, and for the infliction of severe punishment upon the enemy, which so uniformly characterizes the conduct of our troops upon similar occasions. But for the determined valor and tremendous effort which our troops opposed to the advance of Thomas on the 25th of February, what was intended as an easy march to Atlanta would have resulted in a general engagement, which was not desirable then as it would have been a few days afterwards, or would be now, against a similar force."

It is not my purpose to give a general account of what was really a battle, though only looked upon, from the indifference with which its proportions have been treated by the press, as a small skirmish. Certain it is that for over a day Thomas, with all of his force, attempted to penetrate our lines, and was compelled suddenly to fall back upon his base at Chickamauga. My desire is to chronicle the enduring nerve displayed by the Virginians and North Carolinians who, far away from home, are but little noticed by the press in the immediate vicinity. A brigade of these troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. W. Reynolds, or "Old Gauley," as he is more familiarly known, being stationed to contest the enemy's approach on the Cleveland road, were, on the evening of the 24th, ordered to report to Gen. Clayton and prolong the right of his line. Reynolds soon put his troops in position, occupying a ridge and covering a gap by which the enemy might turn the point.

Having deployed his skirmishers, he and his gallant troops rested, preparatory to what was supposed would be the dread conflict of the morrow. In the morning it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn his lines. Reynolds, moving forward in person to reconnoitre, discovered his line of battle one mile in front. Rapidly moving forward, his skirmishers to accurately develop his position they became soon engaged, and there ensued one of the hottest skirmishes of the war. The Yankee skirmishers, far exceeding ours, were held in check by the firm stand of Reynolds's sharpshooters. The main force now supporting them commenced to press back the Confederates, slowly, but surely. But soon are heard the guns of Hotchkiss, near the centre of Reynolds's brigade, and supported by it, and the Yankees hastily retire. Reinforced with more infantry and cannon of Hotchkiss's and more effective range than those of the Yankees, they compel him to retire his pieces, and move exultantly and defiantly to effect the demolition as they supposed of the Virginians and North Carolinians. The quick eye of Reynolds detected that it would be impossible to withstand the onset of their overwhelming numbers. Calling for reinforcements, Clayton quickly sent him three Alabama regiments, which speedily disposed on the left of his line. On comes the enemy, in a determined and confident charge, pouring in as they come a tremendous fire.

"But the line of these gallant Virginians, North Carolinians and Alabamians, present an unbroken front, and receiving the fire, they return it with continuous and repeated volleys, which drive him back chagrined and

defeated. Reynolds quickly advances his skirmishers, who, firing upon the routed forces, causes him to withdraw his speedy exertions to get away. Now they resort again to artillery, and at long range keep up a terrific shelling of the lines. Again, their infantry comes largely reinforced, and again he drives them back steadily inch by inch until, reaching an open field, they could stand it no longer, and ran every way in the most dire disorder.

At ten in the night they sneak off altogether, and at day in the morning nothing is seen of them. The conduct of these gallant troops and their heroic and skillful brigadier is on the tongue of all here; and the army is as resonant with his praise as were the mountains of his mother Virginia after the battle of Gauley Bridge."

## ARMY NEWS.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE SOUTH--A gentleman arrived at Mobile from Mandeville, bringing some cheering news of army affairs in Louisiana. The Tribune learns from him that all the Yankee troops had left Madisonville and gone back to New Orleans, drawn thither, it is supposed, by necessities on that side of the lake.

A battle had taken place at Franklin, St. Mary's Parish in which the enemy were badly whipped. Our forces were led by General Dick Taylor; those of the enemy by General Franklin. What the extent of the loss was not known, but it is reported that hundreds--one report says thousands--of the enemy's wounded were arriving at New Orleans.

The gentleman who brought this news read the Picayune, of the 11th instant, in which the loss of a battle at Franklin was acknowledged.

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